

STABLE PAIRS AND BPS INVARIANTS

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ABSTRACT. We define the BPS invariants of Gopakumar-Vafa in the case of irreducible curve classes on Calabi-Yau 3-folds. The main tools are the theory of stable pairs in the derived category and Behrend's constructible function approach to the virtual class. For irreducible curve classes, we prove the stable pairs generating function satisfies the strong BPS rationality conjecture.

We define the contribution of each curve C to the BPS invariants and show the contributions lie between the geometric genus and arithmetic genus of C . Complete formulae are derived for nonsingular and nodal curves.

A discussion of primitive classes on $K3$ surfaces from the point of view of stable pairs is given in the Appendix via calculations of Kawai-Yoshioka. A proof of the Yau-Zaslow formula for rational curve counts is obtained. A connection is made to the Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula for BPS counts in all genera.

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0. INTRODUCTION

Let X be a nonsingular, projective, Calabi-Yau 3-fold. Invariants counting curves in X via stable pairs have been defined in [26]. A *pair* (F, s) consists of a sheaf F on X supported in dimension 1 together with a section $s \in H^0(X, F)$. A pair (F, s) is *stable* if

- (i) the sheaf F is pure,
- (ii) the section $\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{s} F$ has 0-dimensional cokernel.

By purity (i), every nonzero subsheaf of F has support of dimension 1. As a consequence, the scheme theoretic support $C \subset X$ of F is a Cohen-Macaulay curve. The support of the cokernel (ii) is a finite length subscheme $Z \subset C$. If the support C is nonsingular, then the stable pair (F, s) is uniquely determined by $Z \subset C$. However, for general C , the subscheme Z does not determine F and s .

The discrete invariants of a stable pair are the holomorphic Euler characteristic $\chi(F) \in \mathbb{Z}$ and the class $[F] \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. The moduli space $P_n(X, \beta)$ parameterizes stable pairs satisfying

$$\chi(F) = n, \quad [F] = \beta.$$

After appropriate choices [26], pair stability coincides with stability arising from geometric invariant theory [20]. The moduli space $P_n(X, \beta)$ is therefore a projective scheme.

To define invariants, a virtual cycle is required. The usual deformation theory of pairs is problematic, but the fixed-determinant deformation theory of the associated *complex*

$$(0.1) \quad I^\bullet = \{\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{s} F\} \in D^b(X)$$

is shown in [26, 13] to define a perfect obstruction theory for $P_n(X, \beta)$ of virtual dimension zero. A virtual cycle is then obtained by [4, 22]. The resulting invariants

$$P_{n,\beta} = \int_{[P_n(X, \beta)]^{vir}} 1$$

are conjecturally equal to the reduced DT invariants of [23]. Let

$$Z_\beta(q) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} P_{n,\beta} q^n$$

be the generating series. Calculations in the toric Calabi-Yau case can be found in [27].

Since X is Calabi-Yau¹, the above deformation theory of complexes is *self-dual* in the sense of [3]. Heuristically, $P_n(X, \beta)$ may be viewed locally as the critical locus of a function. The virtual dimension of $P_n(X, \beta)$ is 0 and, at nonsingular points of the moduli space, the obstruction sheaf is the cotangent bundle. Therefore if $P_n(X, \beta)$ is everywhere nonsingular then

$$P_{n,\beta} = (-1)^{\dim P_n(X, \beta)} e(P_n(X, \beta)),$$

where e denotes the topological Euler characteristic.

If singularities are present, $P_{n,\beta}$ certainly differs from the (signed) Euler characteristic. But, Behrend [3] has shown that there exists an *integer-valued constructible function* χ^B over spaces such as $P_n(X, \beta)$ with self-dual obstruction theories satisfying

$$P_{n,\beta} = e(P_n(X, \beta), \chi^B).$$

Here, $e(P_n(X, \beta), \chi^B)$ is the weighted Euler characteristic. At nonsingular points,

$$\chi^B = (-1)^{\dim P_n(X, \beta)},$$

but at singularities χ^B is a more complicated function. The weighted Euler characteristic of $P_n(X, \beta)$ is a deformation invariant.

Behrend's theory applied to $P_n(X, \beta)$ allows us to use topological Euler characteristics and cut-and-paste techniques. We require new technical results comparing the value of Behrend's function at a pair (F, s) to the value at the sheaf F , see Theorem 4 of Section 1. The arguments turn out to be remarkably simple when β is an irreducible² class. We prove the following result in Section 2.

Theorem 1. *For β irreducible, $Z_\beta(q)$ is the Laurent series expansion of a rational function in q .*

Serre duality relates a line bundle L on a nonsingular curve $C \subset X$ to $L^{-1} \otimes K_C$. Since

$$\chi(L) = -\chi(L^{-1} \otimes K_C),$$

Serre duality relates the geometry of $P_n(X, \beta)$ to $P_{-n}(X, \beta)$. The compatibility of Serre duality with χ^B proven in Section 2 yields a more subtle result.

Theorem 2. *For β irreducible, the rational function $Z_\beta(q)$ is invariant under the transformation $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$.*

¹The Calabi-Yau condition for us is $K_X \cong \mathcal{O}_X$. No restriction of the fundamental group is necessary.

²The definitions of irreducible, primitive, and reduced curve classes are given in Section 1.

In fact, we prove $Z_\beta(q)$ satisfies the full BPS rationality conjectured in [26].

Theorem 3. *For β irreducible,*

$$(0.2) \quad Z_\beta(q) = \sum_{r=0}^g n_{r,\beta} q^{1-r}(1+q)^{2r-2}$$

where the $n_{r,\beta}$ are integers and g is the maximal arithmetic genus g of a curve in class β .

We obtain a deformation invariant definition of the BPS counts $n_{r,\beta}$ of Gopakumar-Vafa [7, 8] for irreducible classes β . In Section 3, we give a *local* definition of these BPS invariants for irreducible curve classes. We define constructible functions over the space of curves in X with respect to which the weighted Euler characteristics yields the BPS numbers. We prove the functions are nonzero on $C \subset X$ only in genus g between the geometric and arithmetic genera of C . Complete evaluations of the functions are obtained for nonsingular and nodal curves.

In Appendix A, we sketch the extension of Theorems 1 and 2 to reduced curve classes which are not necessarily irreducible. We also explain what is needed to show the vanishing of BPS counts in negative genus in the reduced case.

Interesting examples of irreducible and reduced classes occur on surfaces. If C is Gorenstein, the stable pairs with support C are proven in Appendix B to correspond bijectively to finite length subschemes $Z \subset C$. The moduli spaces of stable pairs *on a surface* are then shown to be isomorphic to relative Hilbert schemes.

In Appendix C, the beautiful theory of primitive classes on $K3$ surfaces is considered. By results of Kawai-Yoshioka [17], the Katz-Klemm-Vafa [16] formula for BPS state counts is obtained for the theory of stable pairs. The corresponding calculations in Gromov-Witten theory have not yet been completed.³

Let $r_{0,g}$ be the number of rational curves of fixed primitive class with self-intersection $2g-2$ on a $K3$ surface. Using the genus 0 BPS counts together with the local BPS theory of Section 3, a new proof of the Yau-Zaslow formula,

$$\sum_{g \geq 0} r_{0,g} q^g = \prod_{n \geq 0} (1 - q^n)^{-24},$$

is obtained.

³A discussion of the Gromov-Witten side can be found in [24].

The Yau-Zaslow formula was proven in the primitive⁴ case by Bryan-Leung [5] via Gromov-Witten theory. Our proof is very close in spirit to the original sheaf-theoretic motivations for the formula [34]. In particular, our argument via stable pairs and BPS counts is parallel to Beauville's proof using compactified Jacobians and Euler characteristics [2].

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1. χ^B -FUNCTIONS

Let X be a nonsingular projective variety over \mathbb{C} . A nonzero class $\beta \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is *effective* if β is represented by an algebraic curve.

Definition 1.1. A class $\beta \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is

- irreducible if there is no decomposition $\beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2$ into nonzero effective classes β_i ,
- primitive if β is not a positive integer multiple of an effective class,
- reduced if in every decomposition $\beta = \sum_i \beta_i$ into effective classes, all of the β_i are primitive.

For example, classes β of minimal degree $\int_\beta c_1(L)$ measured against any ample class L are irreducible. Any primitive class β on a $K3$ surface S is irreducible on a generic deformation of S for which β is of type $(1, 1)$.

Let X be a Calabi-Yau 3-fold. If (F, s) is a stable pair of irreducible class β , F is a *stable sheaf* since all quotient sheaves have 0-dimensional

⁴A proof of the Yau-Zaslow formula for all curve classes on $K3$ surfaces has been recently obtained in [18].

support.⁵ There is therefore a map

$$(1.2) \quad P_n(X, \beta) \xrightarrow{\phi_n} \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$$

from the moduli space of stable pairs to the moduli space of stable pure sheaves of Hilbert polynomial

$$\chi(F(k)) = k \int_{\beta} c_1(L) + n.$$

Moreover, the fibre of (1.2) over a point $\{F\}$ is $\mathbb{P}(H^0(F))$. By the irreducibility of β , the cokernel of any nonzero s section is 0-dimensional and (F, s) is a stable pair.

Since X is Calabi-Yau, both $P_n(X, \beta)$ [26] and $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ [31] have self-dual obstruction theories. We can therefore apply the results of [3].

Lemma 1.3. *The obstruction theory of $P_n(X, \beta)$ obtained from fixed determinant deformations in the derived category [26] is self-dual in the sense of Behrend [3].*

Proof. The obstruction theory of [26] can be described as follows. Let

$$\pi: X \times P_n(X, \beta) \rightarrow P_n(X, \beta)$$

be the projection. There is a universal stable pair [26],

$$\mathcal{O}_{X \times P_n(X, \beta)} \rightarrow \mathbb{F},$$

over $X \times P_n(X, \beta)$. Let \mathbb{I}^\bullet be the associated complex (with $\mathcal{O}_{X \times P_n(X, \beta)}$ in degree 0). Consider the complex

$$(1.4) \quad R\pi_* R\mathcal{H}\text{om}(\mathbb{I}^\bullet, \mathbb{I}^\bullet \otimes \omega_\pi)_0[2]$$

of trace-free Ext's, where ω_π denotes the relative canonical bundle. In [26], the complex (1.4) is shown to be quasi-isomorphic to a 2-term complex of locally free sheaves $\{E_1 \rightarrow E_0\}$ over $P_n(X, \beta)$, with a canonical morphism

$$R\pi_* R\mathcal{H}\text{om}(\mathbb{I}^\bullet, \mathbb{I}^\bullet \otimes \omega_\pi)_0[2] \rightarrow L_{P_n(X, \beta)}^\bullet$$

to the cotangent complex of $P_n(X, \beta)$. The morphism is obstruction theory for $P_n(X, \beta)$: the induced maps on h^0 and h^1 are isomorphisms and surjections respectively.

For X Calabi-Yau, ω_π is trivial. Therefore, by relative Serre duality for π , we obtain a quasi-isomorphism

$$R\pi_* R\mathcal{H}\text{om}(\mathbb{I}^\bullet, \mathbb{I}^\bullet)_0^\vee \simeq R\pi_* R\mathcal{H}\text{om}(\mathbb{I}^\bullet, \mathbb{I}^\bullet)_0[3].$$

⁵Usually, sheaf stability depends upon the polarization L . However, for sheaves F with irreducible class β , stability is equivalent to purity. And, no strictly semi-stable sheaves exist.

Thus

$$\{E_0^\vee \rightarrow E_1^\vee\}[1] \simeq \{E_1 \rightarrow E_0\},$$

which is the definition of self-duality in [3]. \square

Let M be a scheme equipped with a self-dual obstruction theory. Kai Behrend [3] defines a canonical constructible function

$$\chi^B : M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},$$

depending only on the local scheme structure.⁶ If M is compact, then

$$\int_{[M]^{\text{vir}}} 1 = e(M, \chi^B)$$

where the right side is the weighted Euler characteristic

$$e(M, \chi^B) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} n e((\chi^B)^{-1}(n))$$

and e is the usual topological Euler characteristic.

If M is nonsingular, then χ^B is the constant function $(-1)^{\dim M}$ and

$$\int_{[M]^{\text{vir}}} 1 = (-1)^{\dim M} e(M).$$

More generally, by Proposition 1.5(i) of [3], if $f: M \rightarrow N$ is a *smooth* map of relative dimension r , then

$$(1.5) \quad \chi_M^B = (-1)^r f^* \chi_N^B.$$

If $e(F(f))$ is the Euler characteristic of the fibre of f , then

$$e(M, \chi_M^B) = (-1)^r e(N, \chi_N^B) \cdot e(F(f)).$$

On $P_n(X, \beta)$ and $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$, we obtain functions χ_P and $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$.⁷ The invariants

$$\begin{aligned} P_{n,\beta} &= \int_{[P_n(X,\beta)]^{\text{vir}}} 1 = e(P_n(X, \beta), \chi_P), \\ N_{n,\beta} &= \int_{[\mathcal{M}_n(X,\beta)]^{\text{vir}}} 1 = e(\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta), \chi_{\mathcal{M}}) \end{aligned}$$

are the weighted Euler characteristics.

The following property holds even though the map (1.2) may be neither smooth nor surjective. The result underpins the whole paper.

Theorem 4. $\chi_P = (-1)^{n-1} \phi_n^* \chi_{\mathcal{M}}$.

⁶In fact, χ^B depends only on the local scheme structure in analytic topology by Proposition 4.22 of [3].

⁷For convenience, we will often drop the superscripted B in the notation.

Proof. We work locally around one point (F, s) of $P_n(X, \beta)$. By the irreducibility of β , the Cohen-Macaulay support C of F is reduced and irreducible. Hence, C is generically nonsingular. There exists a local smooth divisor D_C which intersects C (and all nearby C in the same homology class) transversally in a single point. We may also assume $D_C \cap C$ to be disjoint from the zeros of s .

Let $k \geq 0$. Tensoring with $\mathcal{O}(kD_C)$ and the canonical section $s_{D_C}^k$ yields a map of analytic open sets:

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} P_n(X, \beta) & \supset & V_n \longrightarrow V_{n+k} \subset P_{n+k}(X, \beta) \\ & & \downarrow \phi_n \qquad \qquad \downarrow \phi_{n+k} \\ \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta) & \supset & U_n \xrightarrow{\cong} U_{n+k} \subset \mathcal{M}_{n+k}(X, \beta) \end{array} .$$

Here, U_n is a sufficiently small analytic neighborhood of F . Since χ^B -functions depend only on the local scheme structure [3], the bottom isomorphism makes the χ^B -functions of the two sheaf moduli spaces \mathcal{M} locally the same. We call them $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$. The open sets

$$V_n = \phi_n^{-1}(U_n), \quad V_{n+k} = \phi_{n+k}^{-1}(U_{n+k})$$

contain (F, s) and $(F(kD_C), s.s_{D_C}^k)$ respectively. For k sufficiently large, ϕ_{n+k} is a smooth \mathbb{P}^{n+k-1} -bundle.

By making V_{n+k} smaller if necessary, the map $V_n \rightarrow V_{n+k}$ admits a left inverse

$$V_n \xleftarrow{\psi} V_{n+k}$$

given by forgetting about the k points close to D_C . The map ψ is locally smooth with fibre the k th symmetric product of an open subset of a nonsingular curve.

We calculate the χ^B -function of V_{n+k} in two different ways round the commutative diagram (1.6), using (1.5) applied to the two smooth maps ψ and ϕ_{n+k} . The two resulting expressions are

$$(-1)^{n+k-1} \phi_{n+k}^* \chi_{\mathcal{M}} = (-1)^k \psi^* \chi_P.$$

Pulling back to V_n gives

$$(-1)^{n+k-1} \phi_n^* \chi_{\mathcal{M}} = (-1)^k \chi_P.$$

Multiplying by $(-1)^k$ gives the result. \square

2. BPS RATIONALITY

2.1. Results. Let X be a Calabi-Yau 3-fold and $\beta \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ an irreducible class. Let g be the maximal arithmetic genus of a curve in

the class β . Following the notation of Section 1, let

$$P_{n,\beta} = \int_{[P_n(X,\beta)]} 1, \quad N_{n,\beta} = \int_{[\mathcal{M}_n(X,\beta)]^{vir}} 1$$

denote the invariants of [26, 31].

Proposition 2.1. $N_{1,\beta} = N_{n,\beta}$ for all n .

Proof. Let F be a stable sheaf determining a moduli point of $\mathcal{M}_1(X, \beta)$. Let C be the support of F . As in the proof of Theorem 4, let D_C be a transverse divisor meeting C in 1 point. Let $U_1 \subset \mathcal{M}_1(X, \beta)$ be the analytic open set of sheaves supported on curves with a single transverse intersection with D_C . Tensoring with multiples of $\mathcal{O}(D_C)$ makes U_1 isomorphic to a corresponding open set U_n in each $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$.

If $\mathcal{M}_1(X, \beta)$ is covered by finitely many open sets U_1^i of the above form, the corresponding open sets U_n^i cover $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$. By construction, the intersections

$$U_1^i \cap U_1^j, \quad U_1^i \cap U_1^j \cap U_1^k, \quad \dots$$

are isomorphic to the corresponding intersections

$$U_n^i \cap U_n^j, \quad U_n^i \cap U_n^j \cap U_n^k, \quad \dots.$$

Calculating the weighted Euler characteristics of the spaces $\mathcal{M}_1(X, \beta)$ and $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ as a sum of weighted Euler characteristics of the U^i (minus the weighted Euler characteristics of their intersections, plus the triple intersections and so on), we find $N_{1,\beta} = N_{n,\beta}$. \square

Proposition 2.2. *The invariants $P_{n,\beta}$ satisfy the following identities:*

$$(2.3) \quad P_{n,\beta} = (-1)^{n-1} n N_{1,\beta}, \quad g \leq n,$$

$$(2.4) \quad P_{n,\beta} - P_{-n,\beta} = (-1)^{n-1} n N_{1,\beta}, \quad -g < n < g.$$

$$(2.5) \quad P_{n,\beta} = 0, \quad n \leq -g.$$

Proof. An element (F, s) of $P_n(X, \beta)$ yields an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \xrightarrow{s} F \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0,$$

where Q has 0-dimensional support. We obtain the inequality

$$n = \chi(F) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_C) + \chi(Q) \geq 1 - g + 0 > -g.$$

Therefore $P_n(X, \beta)$ is empty for $n \leq -g$, which implies (2.5). We verify (2.3) and (2.4) simultaneously by proving (2.4) for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

If F is a line bundle on a nonsingular curve $C \subset X$, then Serre duality relates F and $F^{-1} \otimes K_C$. More generally, there is a map

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta) &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{-n}(X, \beta) \\ F &\mapsto \mathcal{E}xt_X^2(F, K_X). \end{aligned}$$

Since F is pure, F has homological dimension 2 [12, Proposition 1.1.10] so $\mathcal{E}xt^{\geq 3}(F, K_X) = 0$. Similarly $\mathcal{E}xt^{\leq 1}(F, K_X) = 0$ because F is supported in codimension 2. Therefore

$$\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X) \cong R\mathcal{H}om(F, K_X)[2],$$

which has the same Chern classes as elements of $\mathcal{M}_{-n}(X, \beta)$.

Pick a 3-term locally free resolution of F ,

$$0 \rightarrow F_2 \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0.$$

Applying $\mathcal{H}om(\cdot, K_X)$ gives a 3-term locally free resolution

$$0 \rightarrow F_0^* \otimes K_X \rightarrow F_1^* \otimes K_X \rightarrow F_2^* \otimes K_X \rightarrow \mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X) \rightarrow 0$$

of $\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)$. Therefore by [12, Proposition 1.1.10] $\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)$ is a pure sheaf. By the irreducibility assumption, $\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)$ is stable and indeed defines an element of $\mathcal{M}_{-n}(X, \beta)$.

The map (2.6) is an involution and hence yields an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta) \cong \mathcal{M}_{-n}(X, \beta).$$

We may therefore consider the projections ϕ_n and ϕ_{-n} (1.2) to fibre $P_n(X, \beta)$ and $P_{-n}(X, \beta)$ over the *same* space $\mathcal{M}_{n,\beta}$. We have

$$H^0(\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)) \cong \text{Ext}^2(F, K_X) \cong H^1(F)^*$$

by Serre duality on X . The fibres of ϕ_n and ϕ_{-n} over $F \in \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ are therefore

$$(2.7) \quad \mathbb{P}(H^0(F)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}(H^1(F)^*)$$

respectively.

We stratify $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ by the dimension of $H^0(F)$,

$$\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta) = \cup_r V_r,$$

where V_r is the locus of sheaves F with $h^0(F) = r$. There are induced stratifications $\phi_{\pm n}^{-1}(V_r)$ of $P_n(X, \beta)$ and $P_{-n}(X, \beta)$. By [3], we may calculate the invariants $P_{\pm n, \beta}$ via these stratification as

$$P_{\pm n, \beta} = \sum_r e(\phi_{\pm n}^{-1}(V_r), \chi_P|_{\phi_{\pm n}^{-1}(V_r)}) = \sum_r (-1)^{n-1} e(\phi_{\pm n}^{-1}(V_r), \phi_{\pm n}^* \chi_{\mathcal{M}}),$$

with the last equality following from Theorem 4. The χ^B -function is the *same constant* on the fibres of both fibrations $\phi_{\pm n}$.

By (2.7), over V_r , ϕ_n is a \mathbb{P}^{r-1} -bundle and ϕ_{-n} is a \mathbb{P}^{r-n-1} -bundle. These fibres have Euler characteristics r and $r - n$ respectively. We find

$$P_{n, \beta} = \sum_r (-1)^{n-1} r e(V_r, \chi_{\mathcal{M}})$$

and

$$P_{-n,\beta} = \sum_r (-1)^{n-1}(r-n)e(V_r, \chi_{\mathcal{M}}).$$

Subtracting gives

$$\begin{aligned} P_{n,\beta} - P_{-n,\beta} &= (-1)^{n-1}n \sum_r e(V_r, \chi_{\mathcal{M}}) \\ &= (-1)^{n-1}n e(\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta), \chi_{\mathcal{M}}) = (-1)^{n-1}n N_{n,\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

□

By Proposition 2.2, the generating series

$$(2.8) \quad Z_{\beta}(q) = \sum_n P_{n,\beta} q^n$$

is the Laurent expansion of rational function in q , completing the proof of Theorem 1. However, a stronger statement can be made. Any Laurent series such as (2.8) can be written as

$$(2.9) \quad Z_{\beta}(q) = \sum_r n_{r,\beta} q^{1-r} (1+q)^{2r-2},$$

where the sum is over all $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and only finitely many terms with $r \geq 0$ are nonzero; see [26]. Moreover the integrality of the coefficients $P_{n,\beta}$ of (2.8) is equivalent to the integrality of the $n_{r,\beta}$.

The conditions (2.3–2.5) easily imply the vanishing of $n_{r,\beta}$ for $r < 0$ and $r > g$. Therefore, by Proposition 2.2, $Z_{P,\beta}(q)$ can be written uniquely in the BPS form

$$(2.10) \quad Z_{\beta}(q) = \sum_{r=0}^g n_{r,\beta} q^{1-r} (1+q)^{2r-2}$$

for integers $n_{r,\beta}$ which vanish for $r < 0$ and for r greater than the largest genus g of a holomorphic curve in the class β . Since (2.10) is invariant under $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$, Theorems 2 and 3 are proven.

2.2. Remarks. From formula (2.10), we find the genus 0 BPS invariant $n_{0,\beta}$ equals is the DT invariant of sheaves $N_{1,\beta}$ in agreement with the proposal of S. Katz [15]. In fact, Katz expects

$$n_{0,\beta} = N_{1,\beta}$$

to hold in much greater generality.

Our sheaf theoretic definition of BPS invariants (2.10) in the irreducible case is the first rigorous and manifestly deformation-invariant approach. Other papers on the subject [10, 30, 32] have defined BPS

invariants following the original perspective of [7, 8] using $(\mathfrak{sl}_2 \times \mathfrak{sl}_2)$ -actions on sophisticated cohomology theories, but have been unable to incorporate the virtual class. These definitions are therefore unlikely to be deformation invariant. Our definition is rather simpler, and more in line with the viewpoint of [16].

It should be possible to extend our results to the Fano case for *any* class β . After imposing the requisite number of incidence conditions to cut the virtual dimension to 0, the Fano case behaves like the Calabi-Yau case for *irreducible* β , as all other invariants vanish. However, at present, the analogue of χ^B is missing in the Fano case.

2.3. Wall-crossing. Arend Bayer [1] and Yukinobu Toda [33] have made the beautiful observation that (2.4) should be seen as a wall-crossing formula. In fact, the wall-crossing is much simpler than the wall-crossing conjectured in [26] to equate the invariants $P_{n,\beta}$ to the reduced DT invariants of [23]. For any

$$I^\bullet = \{\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow F\} \in P_n(X, \beta),$$

we have the obvious exact triangle

$$(2.11) \quad F[-1] \rightarrow I^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X.$$

Taking the derived dual gives

$$(2.12) \quad \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow (I^\bullet)^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)[-1],$$

where $\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X) \in \mathcal{M}_{-n}(X, \beta)$ is the sheaf dual to F under the duality (2.6).

Start with a stability condition for which the complexes $I^\bullet \in P_{n,\beta}$ and the sheaves F, \mathcal{O}_X are stable. In particular, the phase of $F[-1]$ should be less than that of \mathcal{O}_X due to the exact triangle (2.11). Now pass through a codimension 1 wall in the space of stability conditions so that the phase of $F[-1]$ crosses that of \mathcal{O}_X . The extensions (2.11) become unstable, while extensions in the opposite direction (2.12) become stable. Therefore, on the other side of the wall, the stable objects are the derived duals of the complexes made out of stable pairs in $P_{-n}(X, \beta)$.

Ideally, wall-crossing should be studied with Bridgeland stability conditions. However, at present, their existence is conjectural. If instead we use Bayer's polynomial stability conditions or Toda's limit stability conditions, then the analysis can be made precise. These stability conditions have been constructed, and the stable objects are as claimed above [1, 33].

Since the pieces \mathcal{O}_X , F , $\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)$ occurring in the complexes are also stable in these stability conditions, Joyce's conjectural wall-crossing formula [14] takes a very simple form. We count only complexes of trivial determinant throughout. The invariant counting the stable objects $I^\bullet \in P_n(X, \beta)$ on one side of the wall should differ from those $(I^\bullet)^\vee \in P_{-n}(X, \beta)$ on the other side by

$$(2.13) \quad (-1)^{\chi(\mathcal{O}_X, F[-1])} \chi(\mathcal{O}_X, F[-1]) \cdot \#(\mathcal{O}_X) \cdot \#(F),$$

where

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_X, F[-1]) = \sum_i (-1)^i \dim \text{Ext}^i(\mathcal{O}_X, F[-1]) = -n,$$

and $\#$ denotes the virtual number of elements of the moduli space of stable objects of the corresponding type. For us, (2.13) predicts

$$(2.14) \quad P_{n,\beta} - P_{-n,\beta} = (-1)^{-n}(-n) \cdot 1 \cdot N_{n,\beta}$$

in precise agreement with (2.4). Perhaps (2.14) is the first nontrivial example of a wall-crossing formula in the derived category that can be rigorously proved.

Toda [33] has gone further with wall crossings for arbitrary (rather than irreducible) stable pairs. Using the work of Joyce [14], he proves analogues of Theorems 1 and 2 for the Euler characteristics of the moduli spaces of stable pairs. Once Behrend's function χ^B and the identities of Kontsevich-Soibelman about the value χ^B on extensions [19] have been incorporated into Joyce's work, Theorems 1 and 2 for all classes on Calabi-Yau 3-folds should be obtained.

3. LOCAL DEFINITION OF BPS INVARIANTS

3.1. Fixed curve. Let X be a Calabi-Yau 3-fold. Throughout this Section we fix a Cohen-Macaulay curve $C \subset X$ in the irreducible class β of arithmetic genus $g = 1 - \chi(\mathcal{O}_C)$. The curve C is reduced and irreducible. Let

$$P_n(C) \subset P_n(X, \beta) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}_n(C) \subset \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$$

denote the loci of stable pairs and pure sheaves supported on C . Define localised invariants⁸ by

$$(3.1) \quad P_{n,C} = e(P_n(X, C), \chi_P|_{P_n(C)}).$$

In Proposition 2.2, we computed the weighted Euler characteristics of the spaces $P_n(X, \beta)$ using the map (1.2) to $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$. We can instead

⁸These are not invariants of C alone. The dependence on the embedding $C \subset X$ comes through χ_P .

restrict attention to the loci $P_n(C) \subset P_n(X, \beta)$, the inverse images of $\mathcal{M}_n(C) \subset \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$. The same proof applies, since $\bigcup_n \mathcal{M}_n(C)$ is invariant under tensoring by line bundles and under the duality (2.6). We therefore obtain the same identities for localised invariants:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{n,C} &= (-1)^{n-1} n N_{1,C}, & g \leq n, \\ P_{n,C} - P_{-n,C} &= (-1)^{n-1} n N_{1,C}, & -g < n < g, \\ P_{n,C} &= 0, & n \leq -g, \end{aligned}$$

where $N_{1,C} = e\left(\mathcal{M}_n(C), \chi_{\mathcal{M}}|_{\mathcal{M}_n(C)}\right)$. Thus, the generating series

$$(3.2) \quad Z_C(q) = \sum_n P_{n,C} q^n$$

can be written uniquely as

$$(3.3) \quad Z_C(q) = \sum_{r=0}^g n_{r,C} q^{1-r} (1+q)^{2r-2}$$

for integers $n_{r,C}$, $r = 0, \dots, g$.

3.2. Chow. Let $\text{Chow}(X, \beta)$ denote the variety of 1-dimensional cycles in the class β . Since β is irreducible, the cycles have no multiplicities. In fact, $\text{Chow}(X, \beta)$ parameterises Cohen-Macaulay curves in class β .

The spaces $P_n(X, \beta)$ and $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ map to $\text{Chow}(X, \beta)$ with fibres $P_n(C)$ and $\mathcal{M}_n(C)$ respectively. We may calculate weighted Euler characteristics of $P_n(X, \beta)$ and $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ as weighted Euler characteristics of $\text{Chow}(X, \beta)$, with weight function the weighted Euler characteristics of the fibres. More precisely, the integers $P_{n,C}$ (3.1) define constructible functions

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chow}(X, \beta) &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \\ C &\mapsto P_{n,C}, \end{aligned}$$

whose weighted Euler characteristics are the integers $P_{n,\beta}$. Similarly, $Z_C(q)$ (3.2) defines a $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -valued constructible function on $\text{Chow}(X, \beta)$ with weighted Euler characteristic $Z_\beta(q)$.

Therefore the $n_{r,C}$ (3.3) define constructible functions

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{n}_{r,\beta}: \text{Chow}(X, \beta) &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \\ C &\mapsto n_{r,C}, \end{aligned}$$

such that the BPS invariants $n_{r,\beta}$ of (2.10) are the weighted Euler characteristics

$$n_{r,\beta} = e(\text{Chow}(X, \beta), \tilde{n}_{r,\beta}).$$

We call $\tilde{n}_{r,\beta}(C) = n_{r,C}$ the *contribution of $C \subset X$ to $n_{r,\beta}$* .

Since these definitions hide behind a lot of formulae, their exact meaning is rather opaque. We would like to be able to compute the contributions $n_{r,C}$ directly, without computing all of the stable pairs invariants $P_{n,C}$. In fact, the invariants $n_{r,\beta}$ are the more fundamental invariants, from which all others (GW, DT, stable pairs) should follow. Naively, we expect [7, 8, 16] that within the class β , the invariant $n_{r,\beta}$ counts curves of *geometric* genus r “in X ”. In particular, a nonsingular curve $C \subset X$ of genus g should contribute only to $n_{g,\beta}$, while a reduced irreducible curve $C \subset X$ of arithmetic genus g and geometric genus $h < g$ should contribute only to n_h, n_{h+1}, \dots, n_g .

3.3. Nonsingular curves. The BPS contributions $n_{r,C}$ of a nonsingular curve C are easy to compute. First, we need to understand the local deformation theory of the pairs spaces $P_n(X, \beta)$ about the locus $P_n(C)$ of pairs supported on C . The answer turns out to be very simple with all of the χ^B -functions χ_P of these spaces being equal, up to sign, to the same constant $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C)$. Here, as before, $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ is the χ -function of the moduli space

$$\mathcal{M}_{1-g}(X, \beta) \ni \mathcal{O}_C$$

of sheaves of Hilbert polynomial $k \mapsto k \int_{\beta} c_1(L) + (1 - g)$.

Lemma 3.4. $\chi_P|_{P_n(C)} = (-1)^{n-1} \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C)$ is constant.

Proof. We follow the proof of Theorem 4. As there, in a neighbourhood of the locus

$$\mathcal{M}_{1-g}(C) \subset \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$$

of sheaves supported on C , $\mathcal{M}_{1-g}(X, \beta)$ is isomorphic to all other such moduli spaces

$$\mathcal{M}_{1-g+i}(X, \beta) \ni \mathcal{O}_C(D),$$

where D is a divisor on C of degree i . We use the same argument as before: extend D to a local divisor in X (using the nonsingularity of C) and map

$$\mathcal{M}_{1-g}(X, \beta) \xrightarrow{\otimes \mathcal{O}(D)} \mathcal{M}_{1-g+i}(X, \beta),$$

taking \mathcal{O}_C to $\mathcal{O}_C(D)$. Thus

$$\chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C) = \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C(D))$$

and the χ^B -function is *identically constant* over the loci of sheaves supported on C , since D is arbitrary. By Theorem 4, the χ^B -functions of all of the moduli spaces $P_{1-g+i}(X, \beta)$ of pairs take the constant value $(-1)^{-g+i} \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C)$ on restriction to $P_{1-g+i}(C)$. \square

The space of pairs $P_{1-g+i}(C)$ supported on C is the i th symmetric product $S^i C$ of C (a proof of a more general fact is given in Proposition B.5 below). By Lemma 3.4, the local stable pairs invariants are

$$P_{1-g+i,C} = (-1)^{-g+i} \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C) e(S^i C).$$

In this case the interpretation of the formula (3.3) is clear. For any manifold M , the generating function for the numbers $(-1)^i e(S^i M)$ is

$$(3.5) \quad (1+q)^{-e(M)} = 1 - e(M)q + \frac{e(M)(e(M)+1)}{2}q^2 - \dots.$$

Therefore $Z_C(q)$, the contribution of C to $Z_{P,\beta}(q)$, is

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^g \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C) (q^{1-g} - e(C)q^{2-g} + e(S^2 C)q^{3-g} - e(S^3 C)q^{4-g} + \dots) \\ = (-1)^g \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C) q^{1-g} (1+q)^{2g-2}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $q^{1-g}(1+q)^{2g-2}$ is precisely the contribution of $n_{g,C}$ to (3.3), we have proved the following.

Proposition 3.6. *A nonsingular curve $C \subset X$ of genus g contributes*

$$n_{g,C} = (-1)^g \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C)$$

to $n_{g,\beta}$. And $n_{r,C} = 0$ for $r \neq g$.

3.4. Singular curves: discussion. For smooth curves, the geometry of the formulae (3.3) is very simple. Remarkably, the BPS formalism makes sense in the singular case also. To start, we expand the formulae (3.3) out and read off the $n_{r,C}$ inductively:

$$\begin{aligned} (3.7) \quad P_{1-g,C} &= n_{g,C}, \\ P_{2-g,C} &= -e(\Sigma_g) n_{g,C} + n_{g-1,C}, \\ P_{3-g,C} &= e(S^2 \Sigma_g) n_{g,C} - e(\Sigma_{g-1}) n_{g-1,C} + n_{g-2,C}, \end{aligned}$$

and so on. Here and below we denote a smooth compact 2-manifold of genus g by Σ_g .

The formulae (3.7) tell us, inductively, what C contributes to each BPS number. The moduli space $P_{1-g}(C)$ consists of the single point $(\mathcal{O}_C, 1)$. By Theorem 4, $P_{1-g,C} = (-1)^g \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C)$, so by (3.7),

$$n_{g,C} = (-1)^g \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C).$$

The contribution of the $n_{g,C}$ term to $P_{2-g,C}$ is then

$$(3.8) \quad -(-1)^g e(\Sigma_g) \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C).$$

If C is nonsingular, (3.8) is precisely the contribution of the space of pairs $P_{2-g}(C) \cong C$ supported on C , but for C singular $P_{2-g,C}$ is the

more complicated weighted Euler characteristic

$$e(P_{2-g}(C), \chi_P|_{P_{2-g}(C)}).$$

We define $n_{g-1,C}$ to be the discrepancy between these two Euler characteristics:

$$(3.9) \quad n_{g-1,C} = P_{2-g,C} + (-1)^g e(\Sigma_g) \chi_M(\mathcal{O}_C).$$

For example, consider a curve $C \subset X$ with 1 node for which the moduli space of sheaves $\mathcal{M}_{1-g}(X, \beta)$ is nonsingular in a neighbourhood of $\mathcal{M}_{1-g}(C)$. Let \pm denote the sign $(-1)^{g+\dim \mathcal{M}_{1-g}(X, \beta)}$. Then $n_{g,C} = \pm 1$, $P_{2-g}(C) \cong C$, and so

$$n_{g-1,C} = \pm(-e(C) + e(\Sigma_g)) = \mp 1.$$

We proceed inductively by viewing C as contributing $n_{g,C}$ nonsingular curves of genus g and $n_{g-1,C}$ nonsingular curves of genus $g-1$. These genus g and $g-1$ curves contribute

$$e(S^2\Sigma_g)n_{g,C} - e(\Sigma_{g-1})n_{g-1,C}$$

to $P_{3-g,\beta}$, as in (3.7). The discrepancy

$$n_{g-2,C} = P_{3-g,C} - e(S^2\Sigma_g)n_{g,C} + e(\Sigma_{g-1})n_{g-1,C}$$

is what we define to be the number of genus $g-2$ curves supported on $C \subset X$.

These formulae quickly become unmanageable, which is why we use the more concise generating functions (3.3), to which they are equivalent. A number of miraculous cancellations of Euler characteristics and χ^B -functions must occur for a singular curve of geometric genus h to have $n_{r,C} = 0$ for $r < h$. We will obtain these cancellations from an interplay between Serre duality and Theorem 4.

3.5. Singular curves: results. Let $\text{Pic}(C)$ denote the group of line bundles of degree 0 on C . There is an action of $\text{Pic}(C)$ on $\mathcal{M}_n(C)$ by tensoring. Let

$$\{O_i \subset \mathcal{M}_n(C)\}_{i \in I}$$

be the set of $\text{Pic}(C)$ -orbits. The index set I need not be finite. By convention we fix O_0 to be the orbit consisting of line bundles of degree $n-1+g$ on C .

Fix a local effective divisor D_C intersecting C transversely at a non-singular point. Tensoring with multiples of $\mathcal{O}(D_C)$ fixes local isomorphisms between all of the $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ in a neighbourhood of $\mathcal{M}_n(C)$. These isomorphisms preserve the orbit types O_i . Therefore, we think of the $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ and their subloci O_i as (locally) independent of n .

The duality (2.6) maps every orbit $O_i \subset \mathcal{M}_n(C)$ to another orbit $O_{i'} \subset \mathcal{M}_{-n}(C)$ since

$$\mathcal{E}xt^2(F \otimes L, K_X) \cong L^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)$$

for any (local) line bundle L . Hence, we obtain an involution

$$(3.10) \quad i \leftrightarrow i'$$

on the indexing set I .

Lemma 3.11. *The restriction $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}|_{O_i}$ of the χ^B -function of $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ is a constant χ_i on each orbit O_i (independent of n). Moreover $\chi_i = \chi_{i'}$.*

Proof. Every line bundle $L \in \text{Pic}(C)$ can be trivialised over the finite singular set of C , so is linearly equivalent to a (noneffective) divisor supported on the nonsingular locus of C . The latter can be extended to a local divisor in X . Therefore L is the restriction of a line bundle L defined on a neighbourhood of $C \subset X$. Then, the map

$$\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta) \xrightarrow{\otimes L} \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta),$$

defined only locally in a neighbourhood of $\mathcal{M}_n(C)$, is a local isomorphism and so preserves χ^B -functions. Thus,

$$\chi_{\mathcal{M}}(F) = \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(F \otimes L)$$

for any $F \in \mathcal{M}_n(C) \subset \mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ and $L \in \text{Pic}(C)$.

Since the construction commutes with the isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{M}_n(C) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{n+1}(C)$$

given by tensoring with $\mathcal{O}(D_C)$, χ_i is independent of n . Since the duality (2.6) preserves χ^B -functions, $\chi_i = \chi_{i'}$. \square

Let $Z \subset C$ be the support of the singularities of C , and let

$$C^0 = C \setminus Z$$

be the nonsingular locus. Let

$$\mu_Z = (2 - 2g) - e(C^0)$$

be the Euler characteristic of the Milnor fibre of Z : the sum over the components of Z of one minus the Milnor number of the component. The invariant μ_Z depends only on the analytic germ of $Z \subset C$. Define

$$Q_n(C, Z) \subset P_{1-g+n}(C)$$

to be the locus of pairs whose cokernel Q (which has length n) is supported entirely at Z .

Define an *admissible* subset

$$(3.12) \quad J = \bigcup_n J_n \subset \bigcup_n \mathcal{M}_n(C)$$

to be a constructible subset invariant under tensoring with line bundles on C of any degree, and invariant under the duality (2.6). Equivalently J is a (possibly infinite) union of orbit pairs $O_i \cup O_{i'}$ (if $i = i'$ is fixed by the duality (3.10) then this is just O_i) and their translations by line bundles of nonzero degree.

We set $Q_n(C, Z)_J$ to be the locus of points in $Q_n(C, Z)$ whose underlying sheaf lies in J .

Proposition 3.13. *For any admissible J , the generating function of signed topological Euler characteristics*

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n e(Q_n(C, Z)_J) q^n$$

can be written as

$$\sum_{r=0}^g n_r(J) q^{g-r} (1+q)^{2r-2g-\mu_Z}$$

for integers $n_r(J)$, $r = 0, \dots, g$.

Proof. We first use the same argument as in Proposition 2.2, applied to the Euler characteristics of the fibres of the map ϕ_n from

$$P_n(C)_J = \phi_n^{-1}(J)$$

to J_n . The fibres are empty for $n \leq -g$.

The fibre $\mathbb{P}(H^0(F))$ over $F \in \mathcal{M}_n(C)$ has Euler characteristic $h^0(F)$ while the fibre $\mathbb{P}(H^1(F)^*)$ over the dual

$$\mathcal{E}xt_X^2(F, K_X) \in \mathcal{M}_{-n}(C)$$

has Euler characteristic $h^1(F)$. If $F \in J_n$, then $\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X) \in J_{-n}$. Since the difference between these two Euler characteristics is n , we obtain

$$e_n - e_{-n} = (-1)^{n+g-1} n e(J_1), \quad \text{and} \quad e_n = 0, \quad n \leq -g,$$

where we have defined

$$e_n = (-1)^{n+g-1} e(P_n(C)_J)$$

and used $J_n \cong J_1$ for all n . Hence, we can write

$$(3.14) \quad \sum_n e_n q^n = \sum_{r=0}^g n_r(J) q^{1-r} (1+q)^{2r-2}$$

uniquely with integers $n_r(J)$, $r = 0, \dots, g$, with $n_0(J) = (-1)^g e(J_1)$.

Restricted to the nonsingular locus C^0 , every stable pair corresponds to a nonzero section of a line bundle. The orbit type of the underlying sheaf is determined by its restriction to the germ of $Z \subset C$. Therefore, stratifying $P_n(C)_J$ by the length of that part of the cokernel $Q = F/\mathcal{O}_C$ of the pair supported on Z , we obtain the decomposition

$$(3.15) \quad P_n(C)_J = \coprod_{k=0}^{n+g-1} Q_k(C, Z)_J \times S^{n+g-1-k}(C^0).$$

Taking generating series of signed Euler characteristics gives, by (3.5),

$$\sum_n e_n q^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k e(Q_k(C, Z)_J) q^{k+1-g} (1+q)^{-e(C^0)}.$$

Substituting (3.14) gives

$$\sum_{r=0}^g n_r(J) q^{1-r} (1+q)^{2r-2} = q^{1-g} (1+q)^{2g-2+\mu_Z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k e(Q_k(C, Z)_J) q^k.$$

Rearranging implies the result. \square

The advantage of the spaces $Q_k(C, Z)$ is that they depend only on the germ of $Z \subset C$ (in the analytic topology), and not on C or the genus g .

Lemma 3.16. *Any curve with the same singularity germ as $Z \subset C$ has orbits O_i , $i \in I$ and admissible subsets J in 1-1 correspondence with those of C . Moreover, the spaces $Q_k(C, Z)$ and $Q_k(C, Z)_J$ and the duality $i \leftrightarrow i'$ depend only on the germ of $Z \subset C$.*

Proof. Stable pairs supported on C with given cokernel Q are determined by the extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow F \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0$$

whose class lies in

$$\mathrm{Ext}_C^1(Q, \mathcal{O}_C) = H^0(\mathcal{E}xt_C^1(Q, \mathcal{O}_C)).$$

The right side is just $\mathcal{E}xt_C^1(Q, \mathcal{O}_C)$ thought of as a \mathbb{C} -module. Thus the stable pair is determined by data entirely *local to the support of Q* .

Since the pairs $Q_k(C, Z) \subset P_{1-g+k}(C)$ have cokernel supported entirely at Z , they are determined by the germ of $Z \subset C$.

The sheaf F underlying a stable pair is a line bundle on C^0 . Hence, the orbit type is determined by the restriction of F to the germ of

$Z \subset C$. Similarly we claim the action of the duality (2.6) on orbits O_i is determined locally about $Z \subset C$ by

$$F \mapsto \mathcal{H}om_C(F, \omega_C).$$

Here, we consider F as an \mathcal{O}_C -module and use relative Serre duality for the embedding $\iota: C \hookrightarrow X$:

$$R\mathcal{H}om_X(\iota_* F, K_X) \cong \iota_* R\mathcal{H}om_C(F, \omega_C)[-2].$$

Taking h^2 of both sides and using the exactness of ι_* gives

$$\mathcal{E}xt_X^2(\iota_* F, K_X) \cong \iota_* \mathcal{H}om_C(F, \omega_C)$$

as required.

Hence, the admissible subsets J are also determined by the germ of $Z \subset C$. \square

We can now compare C to a curve of minimal genus with the same singularities. We let $g = g(C)$ denote the arithmetic genus of C , and $g(\bar{C})$ its geometric genus – the genus of the normalisation

$$p: \bar{C} \rightarrow C.$$

The δ -invariant of Z is the difference:

$$\delta(Z) = g(C) - g(\bar{C}) = \text{length}((p_* \mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}})/\mathcal{O}_C).$$

The δ -invariant depends only on the germ of $Z \subset C$ (since $(p_* \mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}})/\mathcal{O}_C$ is supported at Z). It is the minimal arithmetic genus of a curve C' containing Z as a singularity: the arithmetic genus of a rational curve with singularity Z . Such curves exist in Calabi-Yau 3-folds.

Lemma 3.17. *Given a germ of a singularity $Z \subset C$ of a space curve C , there exists a smooth projective 3-fold X' containing a compact rational curve C' with singularities Z' such that the germ of $Z' \subset C'$ is isomorphic to the germ of $Z \subset C$. We may also arrange that the canonical bundle $K_{X'}$ is trivial on all curves close to C' .*

Proof. Normalise C at Z ,

$$p: \bar{C} \rightarrow C,$$

and take an analytic neighbourhood of $p^{-1}(Z)$ consisting of a finite union of discs. Embed these discs into \mathbb{P}^1 and reapply p to them to give a rational curve C' with singularities exactly Z .

The curve C' can be embedded in \mathbb{P}^N and then mapped to \mathbb{P}^3 by a generic projection. Since the Zariski tangent spaces all have dimension ≤ 3 , the map $C' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ will still be an embedding.

Fix a nonsingular divisor $D \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ of degree 2 which intersects C' transversally away from Z . Blow up $D \cap C'$ to give a 3-fold X' with

exceptional divisor E . The proper transform $\bar{C}' \cong C'$ is a rational curve in X' .

All nearby curves are also the proper transforms \bar{C}'' of curves

$$C'' \subset \mathbb{P}^3$$

which pass through the points $D \cap C'$. For all such curves, $K_{\mathbb{P}^3}|_{C''}$ is isomorphic to the divisor $-(2D \cap C') \subset C''$. Therefore,

$$K_{X'}|_{\bar{C}''} \cong K_{\mathbb{P}^3}|_{C''} + 2E \cap C'' = -2D \cap C' + 2D \cap C'$$

is trivial. \square

Instead of studying $Q_k(C, Z)$ through C of genus g , we can study the same space $Q_k(C', Z')$ (by Lemma 3.16) through C' of minimal arithmetic genus $\delta(Z)$. By Proposition 3.13, we obtain a stronger result:

$$(3.18) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n e(Q_n(C, Z)_J) q^n = \sum_{r=0}^{\delta(Z)} n_r(J) q^{\delta(Z)-r} (1+q)^{2r-2\delta(Z)-\mu_Z}.$$

Theorem 5. *The curve C contributes only to the BPS numbers n_r for r between the geometric and arithmetic genera of C :*

$$n_{r,C} = 0 \quad \text{for } r < g(\bar{C}) \text{ or } r > g(C).$$

Proof. For each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ set

$$J(j) = \bigcup_n J(j)_n \subset \bigcup_n \mathcal{M}_n(C)$$

to be the locus where the χ^B -function $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ restricted from $\mathcal{M}_n(X, \beta)$ equals j . By Lemma 3.11, $J(j)$ is invariant under tensoring with line bundles and under the duality (2.6). Hence, $J(j)$ is admissible (3.12): a (possibly infinite) union of orbit pairs $O_i \cup O_{i'}$ and their translates by line bundles of nonzero degree.

By (3.15) we have the stratification

$$P_n(C)_{J(j)} = \coprod_{k=0}^{n+g-1} Q_k(C, Z)_{J(j)} \times S^{n+g-1-k}(C^0),$$

where, by Lemma 3.16, the loci $Q_k(C, Z)_{J(j)}$ depend only on the germ of $Z \subset C$. By Theorem 4 and (3.5), $P_n(C)_{J(j)}$ contributes

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-g} j \ e(Q_k(C, Z)_{J(j)}) \ q^{k+1-g} (1+q)^{-e(C^0)}$$

to $Z_C(q)$. By (3.18), the above equals

$$(-1)^g j \sum_{r=0}^{\delta(Z)} n_r(J(j)) q^{\delta(Z)-r+1-g} (1+q)^{2r-2\delta(Z)-\mu_Z-e(C^0)}.$$

Setting $s = r + g(\bar{C})$, we rewrite the contribution as

$$(-1)^g j \sum_{s=g(\bar{C})}^g n_{s-g(\bar{C})}(J(j)) q^{1-s} (1+q)^{2s-2}.$$

Since $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ takes only finitely many values, we add up over *finitely many* $J(j)$ to get

$$Z_C(q) = \sum_{s=g(\bar{C})}^g n_{s,C} q^{1-s} (1+q)^{2s-2},$$

where $n_{s,C} = (-1)^g \sum_j j n_{s-g(\bar{C})}(J(j))$. We have obtained the required BPS form, with nonzero BPS numbers $n_{s,C}$ only for $g(\bar{C}) \leq s \leq g$. \square

3.6. Nodal curves. We illustrate the results of Section 3.5 in the case of nodal curves, where the formulae are rather simpler.

Consider first an irreducible elliptic curve C with one node and normalisation

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \cong \bar{C} \xrightarrow{p} C.$$

The moduli space of sheaves $\mathcal{M}_1(C)$ is just a copy of C . There are two orbits O_i of $\text{Pic}(C)$: O_0 is the smooth part C^0 of C corresponding to degree one line bundles on C , and O_1 is the nodal point Z corresponding to the pure sheaf $p_* \mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}}$.

The corresponding constant $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ -functions are

$$\chi_0 = \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{O}_C), \quad \chi_1 = \chi_{\mathcal{M}}(p_* \mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}}).$$

As we have seen,

$$n_{1,C} = (-1)^g \chi_0 = -\chi_0.$$

Already for $n = 1$ we have cohomology vanishing and $P_1(C)$ is a \mathbb{P}^0 -bundle over $\mathcal{M}_1(C) \cong C$. Therefore,

$$P_{1,C} = \chi_0 e(C^0) + \chi_1 e(Z) = \chi_1.$$

By (3.9),

$$n_{0,C} = P_{1,C} - 0 \cdot \chi_0 = \chi_1.$$

By Theorem 5, these are the only two BPS numbers: $n_{1,C}$ coming from \mathcal{O}_C and $n_{0,C}$ coming from $p_* \mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}}$.

To see the geometry involved in the formulae for the local invariants, consider $P_2(C)$. The moduli space $P_2(C)$ is a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle over $\mathcal{M}_2(C) \cong C$. Hence,

$$(3.19) \quad P_{2,C} = -2P_{1,C}.$$

Since C is Gorenstein, we have the identification

$$P_n(C) \cong \text{Hilb}^n(C)$$

by Proposition B.8 of Appendix B. Stratifying by both the number of points supported at the node Z and by the type of the underlying sheaf (the subscript 0 denoting a line bundle, 1 the push-down of a line bundle from the normalisation), we expand the equality (3.19) as

$$\begin{aligned} -\chi_0 e(S^2 C^0) - \chi_1 e(C^0) e(Z) - \chi_0 e(\text{Hilb}^2(C, Z)_0) - \chi_1 e(\text{Hilb}^2(C, Z)_1) \\ = -2(\chi_0 e(C^0) + \chi_1 e(Z)). \end{aligned}$$

We use $\text{Hilb}^i(C, Z)$ to denote the subset of $\text{Hilb}^i C$ supported at Z . Since $C^0 \cong \mathbb{C}^*$, $e(S^i(C^0)) = 0$ for all i , and Z is a single point. We obtain

$$-\chi_0 e(\text{Hilb}^2(C, Z)_0) - \chi_1 e(\text{Hilb}^2(C, Z)_1) = -2\chi_1.$$

As in Section 3.5, the equation can be considered as two equations holding independently for χ_0 and χ_1 by applying Serre duality over the appropriate orbit $O_i \subset \mathcal{M}_2(C)$ instead of the whole moduli space. Then, we find

$$(3.20) \quad e(\text{Hilb}^2(C, Z)_0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad e(\text{Hilb}^2(C, Z)_1) = 2.$$

Similarly $P_n(C)$ is a \mathbb{P}^{n-1} -bundle over C , so $P_{n,C} = (-1)^{n-1} n P_{1,C}$. We obtain the following generalization of (3.20):

$$(3.21) \quad e(\text{Hilb}^n(C, Z)_0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad e(\text{Hilb}^n(C, Z)_1) = n \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

These consequences of Serre duality are what ensure there are no further BPS numbers. In such a simple case, they can be verified directly. Since C has 2-dimensional Zariski tangent space at Z ,

$$\text{Hilb}^2(C, Z) \cong \mathbb{P}^1,$$

with two distinguished points $\{0, \infty\}$ corresponding to the directions of the two branches of C at Z . Then,

$$\text{Hilb}^2(C, Z)_0 = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, \infty\} \cong \mathbb{C}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Hilb}^2(C, Z)_1 = \{0, \infty\},$$

implying (3.20). Similarly $\text{Hilb}^n(C, Z)_1$ is n points, corresponding to the n different ways of distributing $(n-1)$ points between the two points in $\bar{C} = \mathbb{P}^1$ that lie over Z . Finally, since $\text{Hilb}^n(C, Z)_0$ admits a \mathbb{C}^* -action without fixed points, we recover (3.21).

In general, it is much harder to obtain the required results without Serre duality and the BPS generating function formalism. Even when the singularity has a \mathbb{C}^* -action, localisation is of limited use as it is hard to know on which orbit O_i a fixed point lies.

Next, we consider curves with more nodes. Fix C with arithmetic genus g , geometric genus $g - r$, and r nodes. Let $i = 0, \dots, 2^{r-1}$ enumerate all of the partial normalisations

$$p_i: \bar{C}_i \rightarrow C$$

of C including the identity p_0 . These also enumerate the orbits of $\text{Pic}(C)$ on the moduli spaces of sheaves $\mathcal{M}_n(C)$, where O_i corresponds to push-downs p_{i*} of line bundles from C_i .

Stable pairs can also be pushed down from a partial normalisation \bar{C}_i . Given a stable pair on \bar{C}_i ,

$$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}_i} \xrightarrow{s} L,$$

we can push down L and s and compose with the canonical section of $p_{i*}\mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}_i}$,

$$\mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow p_{i*}\mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}_i} \xrightarrow{p_{i*}s} p_{i*}L,$$

to give a stable pair on C . Let g_i denote the arithmetic genus of \bar{C}_i , and let $\bar{C}_i^0 \subset \bar{C}_i$ be the nonsingular locus. We see

$$S^{n-1+g_i}(\bar{C}_i^0) \subset P_n(C)$$

by the push-down construction.

In fact, by (3.21) applied to both C and the \bar{C}_i , the only parts of the stratification (by O_i orbit type) of the moduli space $P_n(C)$ of stable pairs that contribute to $P_{n,C}$ are

$$(3.22) \quad S^{n-1+g}(C^0) \sqcup \coprod_i S^{n-1+g_i}(\bar{C}_i^0).$$

The i th stratum contributes with constant χ^B -function $(-1)^{n-1}\chi_i$. The Euler characteristic of the nonsingular locus C^0 equals $e(\Sigma_g)$ and

$$e(S^j C^0) = e(S^j \Sigma_g).$$

Similarly

$$e(S^j \bar{C}_i^0) = e(S^j \Sigma_{g_i}).$$

Therefore, (3.22) yields

$$P_{n,C} = (-1)^{n-1} \left(\chi_0 e(S^{n-1+g}(\Sigma_g)) + \sum_i \chi_i e(S^{n-1+g_i}(\Sigma_{g_i})) \right).$$

Since the i th term is the same as the contribution of $\pm\chi_i$ genus g_i nonsingular curves in X , we see

$$n_{h,C} = \sum_{i: g_i=h} (-1)^{g_i} \chi_i.$$

Proposition 3.23. $n_{h,C} = (-1)^r \sum_{i: g_i=h} \chi_i$. □

Hence, the contributions of C to n_h come from all of the partial normalisations of C . Proposition 3.23 is closely related to an early interpretation of the Gopakumar-Vafa invariants n_h as the number of h -dimensional tori in the moduli spaces $\mathcal{M}_n(C)$ of sheaves. The tori may be viewed to be the orbits O_i , the (push-downs of) Jacobians of the curves \bar{C}_i .

APPENDIX A. REDUCED CURVE CLASSES

The methods of Section 1 do not extend to reduced classes β since the sheaf F underlying a stable pair (F, s) need not be stable. For instance, F could be reducible with non-scalar automorphisms. Hence, viewing stable pairs via the underlying sheaves decorated with a section is no longer profitable.

However, the local approach of Section 3, viewing pairs via their cokernels, works much the same as in the irreducible case. In fact, since the singularities $Z \subset C$ of any reduced curve also appear, locally analytically, in an irreducible curve, the proof of Theorem 5 goes through almost unchanged. We require the analogue of Theorem 4 for reduced reducible curves and check the invariance of χ^B under dualisation (2.6).

Theorem 6. *Let (F, s) be a stable pair on X , and let L be a degree ℓ line bundle on the support of F . Then,*

$$\chi_P(F, s) = (-1)^\ell \chi_P(F \otimes L, t), \quad \chi_P(F, s) = \chi_P(\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X), t),$$

whenever the sections t on the right define stable pairs.

Proof. The result can be proved for arbitrary stable pairs — the details will appear in a future paper [28]. For the application to reduced β , we only need the result for stable pairs with *reduced* support. So, we work locally about a pair (F, s) with support given by a reduced curve C with m irreducible components.

Just as in the proof of Theorem 4, there exists a smooth local divisor D_C which intersects each irreducible component of C transversally in a single smooth point of C , disjoint from the zeros of s . Hence, D_C also intersects all nearby curves C' in m smooth points.

Let $k \gg 0$. Tensoring sheaves F with $\mathcal{O}(kD_C)$ and multiplying their sections s by the canonical section $s_{D_C}^k$ of $\mathcal{O}(kD_C)$ yields a local embedding,

$$(A.1) \quad P_n(X, \beta) \supset V_n \xhookrightarrow{\phi} V_{n+mk} \subset P_{n+mk}(X, \beta).$$

Here, V_r is a sufficiently small analytic neighbourhood of the locus $P_r(C) \subset P_r(X, \beta)$ of stable pairs supported on C .

By making V_{n+mk} smaller if necessary, ϕ admits a left inverse

$$V_n \xleftarrow{\psi} V_{n+mk}$$

given by forgetting the mk points close to D_C . More precisely, in a neighbourhood of D_C we replace any pair with support C' by the trivial pair $(\mathcal{O}_{C'}, 1)$. Since these are smooth points of C' , the map ψ is locally a smooth fibre bundle with fibre the (mk) -th symmetric product of an open set of a smooth curve.

By relation (1.5), ϕ and ψ simply multiply χ^B -functions by $(-1)^{mk}$. Therefore, replacing (F, s) by the image $(F(kD_C), s_i \cdot s^k D_C)$ under ϕ , we may assume that F has no higher cohomology.

We first explain how to prove Theorem 6 in case L is trivial. Let $Q_n(X, \beta)$ denote the moduli space of triples (F, s_1, s_2) , where

- F is a pure sheaf with 1-dimensional support and Hilbert polynomial $\chi(F(k)) = \int_\beta c_1(\mathcal{O}(k)) + n$,
- $s_1, s_2 \in H^0(F)$ such that $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{(s_1, s_2)} F$ has finite cokernel,

modulo the obvious equivalence induced by automorphisms of F . While the corresponding moduli functor is easily seen to be separated and proper (and these triples have no automorphisms), the moduli space does not seem to have been constructed by GIT in the literature, though some very similar moduli problems have been treated in [11, 21]. Recently Schmitt [29] has constructed just such a moduli space of *torsion free* sheaves, and his methods certainly extend to the *pure* sheaves above. Further details will appear in [28].

Let $U \subset Q_n(X, \beta)$ denote the open set on which both sections s_i have finite cokernel. There are two projections from U to $P_n(X, \beta)$, mapping (F, s_1, s_2) to (F, s_1) and (F, s_2) . Both maps are smooth with fibre an open set in $H^0(F)$ of dimension n since $H^1(F) = 0$. By Proposition 1.5(i) of [3],

$$\chi_P(F, s_1) = (-1)^n \chi_Q(F, s_1, s_2) = \chi_P(F, s_2),$$

as required.

Consider now $F \otimes L$ for some degree 0 line bundle L defined in a neighbourhood of the support C of the F . Since L can be trivialised over any finite number of points of C , we can write

$$L \cong \mathcal{O}(D_1 - D_2)$$

for effective locally defined Cartier divisors D_i intersecting C transversally in points disjoint from the singularities of C and the cokernel of the sections s_i . Let d denote the degree of D_1 (and D_2) on C .

By the same working as in (A.1), the χ^B -functions of

$$(A.2) \quad (F, s) \quad \text{and} \quad (F(D_1 + kD_C), s \cdot s_{D_1} \cdot s_{D_C}^k)$$

differ only by $(-1)^{d+mk}$. Similarly for

$$(A.3) \quad (F \otimes L, t) \quad \text{and} \quad (F \otimes L(D_2 + kD_C), t \cdot s_{D_2} \cdot s_{D_C}^k).$$

By construction,

$$F(D_1 + kD_C) = F \otimes L(D_2 + kD_C).$$

Then, the χ^B -functions of (A.2) and (A.3) agree by the previous proven case.

If $F \otimes L$ where the degree L is nonzero, we apply (A.1) separately to both F and $F \otimes L$ and reduce to the degree 0 case.

Finally, consider $\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)$. Here, we form a moduli space of triples (F, s_1, s_2) , where

- F is a pure sheaf with 1-dimensional support and Hilbert polynomial $\chi(F(k)) = \int_\beta c_1(\mathcal{O}(k)) + n$,
- $s_1 \in H^0(F(r))$ has finite cokernel,
- $s_2 \in H^0(\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)(r))$ has finite cokernel,

and r is a fixed integer.

The corresponding problem is separated (but not proper) and also has a quasi-projective moduli space which has never been explicitly written down in the literature. The moduli space maps to $P_{r+n}(X, \beta)$ by forgetting s_2 and to $P_{r-n}(X, \beta)$ by forgetting s_1 . These maps are smooth fibrations of relative dimensions $r - n$ and $r + n$ respectively for $r \gg 0$. Hence, the χ^B -function of the triple (F, s_1, s_2) equals both

$$(-1)^{r-n} \chi_P(F(r), s_1) \quad \text{and} \quad (-1)^{r+n} \chi_P(\mathcal{E}xt^2(F, K_X)(r), s_2).$$

The required result is then obtained from previous cases. \square

The proof of Theorem 5 now applies verbatim to give an expression

$$(A.4) \quad Z_C(q) = \sum_{s=g(\bar{C})}^g m_{s,C} q^{1-s} (1+q)^{2s-2},$$

as before, proving Theorems 1 and 2 for reduced curve classes.

However, there is difference now. For a reducible curve,

$$g(\bar{C}) = 1 - e(\bar{C})/2$$

might be negative. Here, the Gopakumar-Vafa conjecture takes the form of a sum over decompositions of C into reducible components⁹:

$$Z_C(q) = \sum_{\sum_i C_i = C} \sum_{r_i=0}^{g_i} \prod_i \left(n_{r_i, C_i} q^{1-r_i} (1+q)^{2r_i-2} \right).$$

To properly define the BPS counts of C , we would need to show that all of the negative genus contributions of (A.4) can be written inductively as products of BPS counts of lower degree curves. We currently have only partial results in this direction.

APPENDIX B. STABLE PAIRS ON GORENSTEIN CURVES

B.1. Gorenstein curves. The scheme theoretic support C of a stable pair (F, s) is always Cohen-Macaulay. Equivalently, the dualising complex of C is a *sheaf* ω_C . If ω_C is a *line bundle*, then the curve is *Gorenstein*. Plane curves are basic examples. If C can be embedded in a nonsingular surface S , then

$$\omega_C \cong \omega_S(C)|_C$$

where ω_S is the canonical line bundle of S . Hence, C is Gorenstein.

Let $(F, s) \in P_{1-g+n}(C)$ be a stable pair supported on a Gorenstein curve C . Dualising

$$\mathcal{O}_C \xrightarrow{s} F$$

on C yields the map

$$(B.1) \quad F^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_C.$$

We will show (B.1) is the ideal sheaf of a length n subscheme $Z \subset C$. Conversely, we associate a stable pair to each subscheme $[Z] \in \text{Hilb}^n(C)$ and establish a bijection

$$P_{1-g+n}(C) \leftrightarrow \text{Hilb}^n(C).$$

⁹The C_i have maximal arithmetic genus g_i , but need not be irreducible. We do *not* sum over different orderings of the C_i .

In Appendix B.2, the corresponding isomorphism of *schemes* is established for curves C in surfaces.

Lemma B.2. *Let C be a Gorenstein curve, and let F be a sheaf on C which is generically locally free. Then, F is pure if and only if*

$$\mathcal{E}xt_C^i(F, \mathcal{O}_C) = 0 \quad \forall i > 0 .$$

Proof. Suppose F is pure. Since F is generically locally free, the sheaf $\mathcal{E}xt_C^i(F, \mathcal{O}_C)$ is supported at a finite number of points. Hence, the vanishing

$$(B.3) \quad H^0(\mathcal{E}xt_C^i(F, \mathcal{O}_C) \otimes \mathcal{L}) = 0 \quad \forall i > 0$$

for any line bundle \mathcal{L} on C implies the Lemma.

Using the Gorenstein condition on C , let $\mathcal{L} = \omega_C \otimes L$. For $L \gg 0$, by the local-to-global spectral sequence and vanishing, (B.3) is isomorphic to

$$\mathrm{Ext}_C^i(F \otimes L^*, \omega_C) \cong H^{1-i}(F \otimes L^*)^*,$$

using Serre duality. But $L^* \ll 0$ and F is pure, so $H^0(F \otimes L^{-1}) = 0$. Thus $H^{1-i}(F \otimes L^{-1}) = 0$ for all $i > 0$.

Conversely, suppose F is generically locally free on C with vanishing $\mathcal{E}xt^1(F, \mathcal{O}_C)$. Consider the sequence

$$(B.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0$$

where K is the largest subsheaf of F with 0-dimensional support. The quotient E is pure and generically locally free. We have proven above the vanishing

$$\mathcal{E}xt^i(E, \mathcal{O}_C) = 0 \quad \forall i > 0 .$$

By (B.4), we conclude

$$\mathcal{E}xt^1(K, \mathcal{O}_C) = \mathcal{E}xt^1(F, \mathcal{O}_C),$$

which vanishes by assumption. Hence,

$$0 = H^0(\mathcal{E}xt^1(K, \mathcal{O}_C)) = \mathrm{Ext}^1(K \otimes \omega_C, \omega_C) = H^0(K \otimes \omega_C)^*$$

by Serre duality. Since K has 0-dimensional support, K must vanish. Therefore, F is pure. \square

Proposition B.5. *A stable pair supported on a Gorenstein curve C is equivalent to a 0-dimensional subscheme of C . Under the equivalence, the pair*

$$(B.6) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \xrightarrow{s} F \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0$$

is associated to the subscheme

$$\mathcal{O}_C \cong \mathcal{E}xt^0(\mathcal{O}_C, \mathcal{O}_C) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}xt^1(Q, \mathcal{O}_C) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. Given a stable pair $(F, s) \in P_{1-g+n}(C)$, we apply $\mathcal{H}om_C(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_C)$ to the sequence (B.6). By the purity of \mathcal{O}_C and Lemma B.2, we obtain the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow F^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{E}xt^1(Q, \mathcal{O}_C) \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, F^* is an ideal sheaf and $\mathcal{E}xt^1(Q, \mathcal{O}_C)$ is isomorphic to the structure sheaf of a subscheme of C . The higher terms in the sequence yield the vanishing of $\mathcal{E}xt^{\geq 2}(Q, \mathcal{O}_C)$, so $\mathcal{E}xt^1(Q, \mathcal{O}_C)$ has length n . We have defined a map of sets from $P_{1-g+n}(C)$ to $\text{Hilb}^n(C)$.

Given a subscheme $[Z] \in \text{Hilb}^n(C)$, the dual of the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Z \rightarrow 0$$

starts as

$$(B.7) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z^* \rightarrow \mathcal{E}xt^1(\mathcal{O}_Z, \mathcal{O}_C) \rightarrow 0.$$

By Lemma B.2, the higher terms in the sequence yield the vanishing of $\mathcal{E}xt^{\geq 2}(\mathcal{O}_Z, \mathcal{O}_C)$, so $\mathcal{E}xt^1(\mathcal{O}_Z, \mathcal{O}_C)$ has length n and \mathcal{I}_Z^* has holomorphic Euler characteristic $1 - g + n$.

Since $\mathcal{E}xt^{\geq 1}(\mathcal{I}_Z, \mathcal{O}_C)$ vanishes by Lemma B.2, $\mathcal{I}_Z^* = R\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{I}_Z, \mathcal{O}_C)$. By applying $R\mathcal{H}om(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_C)$ again, we obtain

$$R\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{I}_Z^*, \mathcal{O}_C) = \mathcal{I}_Z.$$

Therefore, $\mathcal{E}xt^{\geq 1}(\mathcal{I}_Z^*, \mathcal{O}_C)$ vanishes and \mathcal{I}_Z^* is pure by Lemma B.2. We conclude

$$\mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z^*$$

determines a stable pair in $P_{1-g+n}(C)$. We have defined a map of sets from $\text{Hilb}^n(C)$ to $P_{1-g+n}(C)$.

As the two constructions are easily seen to be inverse to each other, a bijection is established. \square

Simple examples where the quotient Q of (B.6) fails to be a structure sheaf can be found on nodal curves. However, $\mathcal{E}xt^1(Q, \mathcal{O}_C)$ is always a structure sheaf. For the equivalence of Proposition B.5, the duals are necessary.

The equivalence of Proposition B.5 is continuous. For Gorenstein curves, the moduli of pairs $P_{1-g+n}(C)$ is homeomorphic as a topological space to the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^n(C)$. If C is also *reduced*, we can apply the result of Proposition 3.13, and the method of Theorem 5, replacing

the χ^B -function by $(-1)^{\dim}$. The result is that the generating function of Euler characteristics

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^i(C))q^i$$

can be written in the form

$$\sum_{r=g(\bar{C})}^g n_{r,C} q^{g-r}(1-q)^{2r-2}$$

for integers $n_{r,C}$, where r runs from the geometric genus $g(\bar{C})$ to the arithmetic genus $g = g(C)$ of C .

B.2. Surfaces. Let S be a nonsingular projective surface, and let $\beta \in H_2(S, \mathbb{Z})$. Let \mathcal{M} denote the moduli space of pure dimension 1 subschemes of S in class β . Since the holomorphic Euler characteristic of such subschemes is determined by adjunction, \mathcal{M} is a Hilbert scheme of curves. Let

$$\mathcal{C} \subset S \times \mathcal{M}$$

denote the universal curve.

By Proposition B.5, $P_{1-g+n}(S, \beta)$ is in bijective correspondence with the relative Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{M})$, where

$$2g - 2 = \int_S K_S \cdot \beta + \beta^2 .$$

We now show the correspondence is an isomorphism of schemes.

Proposition B.8. *The moduli space of pairs $P_{1-g+n}(S, \beta)$ is isomorphic to the relative Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{M})$.*

Proof. Let P denote the space of pairs $P_{1-g+n}(S, \beta)$, and let (\mathbb{F}, s) denote the universal stable pair on $S \times P$. The kernel of the canonical map

$$\mathcal{O}_{S \times P} \xrightarrow{s} \mathbb{F}$$

is the ideal sheaf of a relative curve \mathcal{D} flat over P . By the universal property of \mathcal{M} , we obtain a map

$$f: P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

such that $\mathcal{D} = (1_S \times f)^*\mathcal{C}$ is the pull-back of the universal curve.

We have the canonical exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}} \xrightarrow{s} \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow 0,$$

with the universal quotient \mathbb{Q} also flat over P . Applying $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}}(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}})$ yields

$$(B.9) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}xt^1(\mathbb{Q}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}xt^1(\mathbb{F}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}).$$

The last term vanishes by flatness, base change, and Lemma B.2. Similarly $\mathcal{E}xt^{\geq 2}(\mathbb{F}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}) = 0$, which implies $\mathcal{E}xt^{\geq 2}(\mathbb{Q}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}) = 0$. Therefore $\mathcal{E}xt^1(\mathbb{Q}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}})$ is flat over P with relative length n .

By the universal property of $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{M})$, the quotient sequence (B.9) defines a map from P to $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{M})$ through which f factors. The inverse map is similarly a relative version of the map in the proof of Proposition B.5. \square

APPENDIX C. $K3$ SURFACES

C.1. Nonsingularity. Interesting irreducible classes on Calabi-Yau 3-folds can be found on $K3$ fibrations. Let

$$\pi : X \rightarrow \Delta$$

be a fibration of a Calabi-Yau 3-fold over a nonsingular curve satisfying the following properties:

- (i) the fibres of π are $K3$ surfaces,
- (ii) $S = \pi^{-1}(0)$ carries a irreducible (1,1)-class $\beta \in H_2(S, \mathbb{Z})$,
- (iii) π is transverse to the Noether-Lefschetz locus associated to β .

For the above geometry, we do not require X to be compact.

Condition (iii) is equivalent to requiring the Kodaira-Spencer class

$$\kappa \in H^1(S, TS) \cong H^{1,1}(S)$$

to evaluate to something nonzero on β . By (iii), a curve on S in class β does not deform, even to first order, away from S . Therefore,

$$(C.1) \quad P_n(S, \beta) \rightarrow P_n(X, \iota_* \beta)$$

is a bijective correspondence with a component of the moduli space of pairs, where

$$\iota : S \rightarrow X.$$

We will show (C.1) is a local isomorphism of schemes in Lemma C.7 below.

The moduli space $P_n(S, \beta)$ is empty if $n < 1 - g$, where

$$2g - 2 = \int_S \beta^2$$

as before.

Proposition C.2. *For β irreducible, the moduli space $P_n(S, \beta)$ is non-singular of dimension $n + 2g - 1$.*

Proof. We briefly recall the deformation theory of pairs on surfaces [9, 20, 21]. The deformations of the pair $\mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow F$ are governed by $\text{Hom}(I^\bullet, F)$ and the obstruction theory by $\text{Ext}^1(I^\bullet, F)$. The maps

$$(C.3) \quad \text{Ext}^1(I^\bullet, F) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^2(F, F) \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} H^2(\mathcal{O}_S)$$

take the obstructions to deforming $\mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow F$ first to the obstructions to deforming the sheaf F and then to the obstruction to deforming the determinant $\mathcal{O}_S(C)$ of the sheaf F , where C is the support of F . By [25], the latter obstruction vanishes. Hence, the obstructions to deforming F can be taken to lie in the trace-free group $\text{Ext}^2(F, F)_0$, and the obstructions to deforming the pair $\mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow F$ lie in the kernel of the map

$$\text{Ext}^1(I^\bullet, F) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{O}_S)$$

obtained from (C.3). If the kernel is 0, then by the analysis in [9, 20, 21], the moduli space is nonsingular.

The deformation and obstruction spaces sit inside the exact sequence

$$(C.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(F, F) \rightarrow H^0(F) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(I^\bullet, F) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(F, F) \rightarrow H^1(F) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(I^\bullet, F) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^2(F, F) \rightarrow 0,$$

induced by the triangle $I^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow F$. We claim that the first arrow on the second line is zero, or equivalently, that

$$\text{Ext}^1(F, F) \rightarrow H^1(F)$$

is onto. It is enough to show the composition

$$(C.5) \quad H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \xrightarrow{\text{id}} H^1(\mathcal{H}\text{om}(F, F)) \subseteq \text{Ext}^1(F, F) \rightarrow H^1(F)$$

is onto. But (C.5) is multiplication by the section s , sitting in the exact sequence

$$H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \xrightarrow{s} H^1(F) \rightarrow H^1(Q).$$

Since the support of Q is 0-dimensional, $H^1(Q)$ vanishes.

The support C of F is reduced and irreducible since C is Cohen-Macaulay and β is irreducible. Since the rank of F on C is 1, F is simple. Therefore the identity map

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_S) \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \text{Hom}(F, F)$$

is an isomorphism. By Serre duality and $K_S \cong \mathcal{O}_S$, the trace map

$$\text{Ext}^2(F, F) \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} H^2(\mathcal{O}_S)$$

is also an isomorphism.

So (C.4) has become the sequences

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(F)/\langle s \rangle \rightarrow \text{Hom}(I^\bullet, F) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(F, F) \rightarrow H^1(F) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$(C.6) \quad \mathrm{Ext}^1(I^\bullet, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Ext}^2(F, F) \cong H^2(\mathcal{O}_S) = \mathbb{C}.$$

Therefore, the obstruction space

$$\ker(\mathrm{Ext}^1(I^\bullet, F) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{O}_S))$$

vanishes, and the moduli space is nonsingular.

The dimension can be easily computed. The space of curves of class β has dimension g . For a nonsingular curve C , the dimension of the space of pairs $P_n(C)$ is $n + g - 1$. Hence, the dimension of $P_n(S, \beta)$ is $n + 2g - 1$. \square

Proposition C.2 was first proven by Kawai-Yoshioka in [17], where the space of stable pairs on a surface is interpreted as a moduli space of D2-D0 branes. We include the above argument for completeness here. With hindsight, one can see many of the techniques we use in 3-dimensions in the 2-dimensional analysis of [17].

Lemma C.7. *For β irreducible, $P_n(S, \beta) \subset P_n(X, \iota_*\beta)$ is isomorphic to a component of the moduli space of pairs.*

Proof. Let $I_X^\bullet = \{\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \iota_*F\}$ and $I_S^\bullet = \{\mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow F\}$. There is a canonical exact triangle

$$F(-S) \rightarrow L\iota^*(I_X^\bullet) \rightarrow I_S^\bullet$$

on S . Applying $\mathrm{Hom}_S(\cdot, F)$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_S(I_S^\bullet, F) &\rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_X(I_X^\bullet, \iota_*F) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_S(F, F(S)) \\ &\rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_S^1(I_S^\bullet, F) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_X^1(I_X^\bullet, \iota_*F) \rightarrow \dots . \end{aligned}$$

From the simplicity of F , we see

$$\mathrm{Hom}_S(F, F(S)) \cong H^0(\mathcal{O}_S(S)).$$

Using the identification (C.6), we can rewrite the above long exact sequence as

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_S^1(I_S^\bullet, F) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_X^1(I_X^\bullet, \iota_*F) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_S(S)) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{O}_S) \rightarrow \dots$$

The map from $H^0(\mathcal{O}_S(S)) \cong T_0\Delta$ to $H^2(\mathcal{O}_S) \cong \mathbb{C}$ takes a normal direction to the fibre $S \subset X$ to the obstruction to deforming the determinant of I^\bullet sideways. The determinant is $\mathcal{O}_S(-C)$, where C is the support of F , and the obstruction to deforming sideways is $\langle \kappa, \beta \rangle \neq 0$. Therefore

$$\mathrm{Ext}_S^1(I_S^\bullet, F) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_X^1(I_X^\bullet, \iota_*F).$$

All the deformations of the pair (ι_*F, ι_*s) are the push-forwards of deformations of the pair (F, s) . By Proposition C.2, the moduli space

of the latter is nonsingular. Hence, the moduli space of the former is also nonsingular and the push-forward map is a local isomorphism. \square

C.2. BPS states. Let $P_n(S, h)$ denote the moduli space for an irreducible class β satisfying

$$(C.8) \quad 2h - 2 = \int_S \beta^2.$$

Let Ω_P be the cotangent bundle of the moduli space $P_n(S, h)$. The self-dual obstruction theory on $P_n(S, h)$ induced from the inclusion (C.1) has obstruction bundle Ω_P . Hence, the contribution of $P_n(S, h)$ to the stable pairs invariants of X is

$$Z_h^S(y) = \sum_n (-1)^{n+2h-1} e(P_n(S, h)) y^n.$$

Fortunately, the topological Euler characteristics of $P_n(S, h)$ have been calculated by Kawai-Yoshioka. By Theorem 5.80 of [17],

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1-h}^{\infty} e(P_n(S, h)) y^n q^h = \\ \left(\sqrt{y} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \right)^{-2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-q^n)^{20}(1-yq^n)^2(1-y^{-1}q^n)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

For our pairs invariants, we require the signed Euler characteristics,

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} Z_h^S(y) q^h = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1-h}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+2h-1} e(P_n(S, h)) y^n q^h.$$

Therefore, $\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} Z_h^S(y) q^h$ is

$$-\left(\sqrt{-y} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{-y}} \right)^{-2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-q^n)^{20}(1+yq^n)^2(1+y^{-1}q^n)^2}.$$

Let $r_{g,h}$ be the BPS invariant in genus g and class β satisfying (C.8). By the definition of the BPS invariants for the theory of stable pairs (2.9),

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} Z_h^S(y) q^h = \sum_{g=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{g-1} r_{g,h} \left(\sqrt{-y} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{-y}} \right)^{2g-2} q^h.$$

Putting all the formulae together yields the following result.

Proposition C.9. *We have*

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} (-1)^g r_{g,h} \left(\sqrt{z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \right)^{2g} q^h = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-q^n)^{20}(1-zq^n)^2(1-z^{-1}q^n)^2}.$$

Proposition C.9 is exactly the Katz-Klemm-Vafa [16] prediction for BPS state counts for irreducible classes on a $K3$ surface. Our proof is really just an interpretation of the calculation of Kawai-Yoshioka in the theory of stable pairs.

If $\beta \in H_2(S, \mathbb{Z})$ is primitive, then the geometry can be deformed to make β irreducible, and Proposition C.9 still applies. If β is *not* primitive, the Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula prediction is not yet proven. On the Gromov-Witten side, the Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula is open even in the primitive case. See [24] for a discussion.

C.3. Yau-Zaslow. We can specialize the Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula of Proposition C.9 to genus 0 by letting $z \rightarrow 1$,

$$(C.10) \quad \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} r_{0,h} q^h = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-q^n)^{-24}.$$

Consider the linear system of curves on S of irreducible class β satisfying

$$2h - 2 = \int_S \beta^2.$$

By Theorem 5, only curves of geometric genus 0 contribute to the BPS count $r_{0,h}$. By the main result of [6], the only genus 0 curves on a generic $K3$ (with algebraic class β) are *nodal*. By Proposition 3.23, a nodal rational curve C contributes

$$(-1)^0 \sum_{i: g_i=0} \chi_i = (-1)^0 (-1)^{n-1} \chi_{P_n(C)}^B = (-1)^{n-1} (-1)^{n+2g-1} = 1$$

to $r_{0,h}$.

We conclude the strong enumerative form of the Yau-Zaslow formula: $r_{0,h}$ exactly counts rational curves on a generic $K3$ surface with β algebraic.

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